

**MAKE YOUR DOLLARS  
FIGHT  
AT THE FRONT.  
BUY  
DOMINION OF CANADA  
THREE-YEAR  
WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES**

\$ 25.00	FOR	\$21.50
50.00	"	43.00
100.00	"	86.00

INDIVIDUAL PURCHASES LIMITED TO \$1503.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY AT ANY BANK  
OR ANY MONEY ORDER POST OFFICE

JAN. 9, 1917

FINANCE DEPARTMENT  
OTTAWA

## Adams & Huntinger

Butchers

We pay highest possible

**Cash**  
prices for Butter, Eggs, Poultry & Hides

**LEUSZLER BLOCK**

Phone 127

## SPRING REIGNS SUPREME IN VANCOUVER

"THE SUNSET CITY"

MILD

BALMY

PLEASANT

A big city—the fourth largest in Canada—with all its advantages and opportunities; situated at the ocean base of the historic Rockies and surrounded by one of the most beautiful scenic wonderlands in the world. VANCOUVER is protected from harsh winds, storms and severe climatic conditions, and warmed by the Japanese Current.

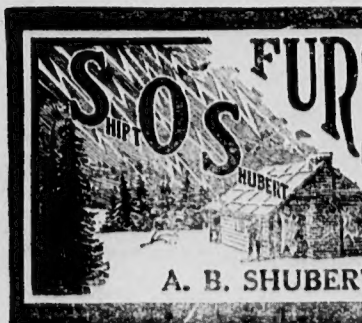
### MANY ATTRACTIONS WILL INTEREST YOU

See the gigantic Ocean Liners on the waterfront—the "Men-of-War" and Submarines in the Harbor which never freezes. See the Hydroplanes and Aeroplanes of the British Columbia Aviation School. Inspect the big Government Grain Elevator and Docks. See the famous Royal Vancouver Yacht Club and hundreds of beautiful Yachts. View the Ocean from Marine Drive. See Kingsway and VANCOUVER'S Magnificent Homes.

There is everything to make your Winter Holiday enjoyable. VANCOUVER INVITES YOU. Send—today—for FREE BOOKLET.

**J. REGINALD DAVISON**

203 City Hall Bldg. INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONER Vancouver, B.C.



**Safety First**  
Nothing is more important to the Fur Shipper than doing business with a Honest—Reliable—Responsible—Safe Fur House.

**"Ship to Shubert"**  
the largest house in the World dealing exclusively in American Raw Furs, where you will always receive an Accurate and Liberal Assortment, the Highest Market Prices and the usual "Shubert" Efficient, Speedy, Courteous service.

Write for the latest edition of "The Shubert Shipper" containing valuable Market information you must have.

**A. B. SHUBERT, Inc.** 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept. C74, CHICAGO, U.S.A.



British armoured cars with the Russo-Rumanian armies. The picture gives one a slight idea of the difficulties encountered by the squadrons of armoured cars in their long journeys through the snows to assist the Russo-Rumanian armies.

### A New Department

Commencing with this issue the management of the Pioneer has started a new department in publishing official photographs of men and events in the countries now at war. These cuts have been secured at a great deal of expense and it is hoped that they will be of interest to our large number of readers who no doubt will be able to glean from them a little knowledge of what is being done not only at the front but also in connection with all the different activities in the countries at war and the men who are leaders in these countries.

The management also wishes to state that it will be their endeavor to still further make the Didsbury Pioneer more worthy of its large number of readers in the near future by adding still newer departments for a weekly country newspaper.

### The Board of Pensions

The Dominion Government have appointed a Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada with offices in Ottawa. As this Board wish to cause as little delay as possible in dealing with communications with regard to pensions. They wish the public to correspond directly with the Board of Pension Commissioners Ottawa.

A great deal of delay may be caused by communications being sent through other Departments of the Government.

Patriotic Fund Association and the Military Hospitals Commission have kindly consented to give information and assistance to those wishing to write direct to the Board of Pension Commissioners. These societies have offices in certain localities throughout Canada.

In addition, in order to facilitate the granting of pensions, the Board is opening Branch pension offices in Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Barrie, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax. All information with regard to pensions may be obtained from these offices.

### Correspondents Wanted

The Pioneer wants one good correspondent at Neapolis, Lone Pine, Sunnyslope, Siebertville, Westcott, Elkton, Bergen, Harmattan, Westerdale, Rugby and any other point in this district.

This is a good chance for any person in these districts over 16 years of age to make a little pocket money for themselves. Write the Didsbury Pioneer for full information as to rules and other arrangements at once.

A largely attended gathering of the Congregation of the United Church was held in the church on Wednesday evening last, the occasion being a reception to Mrs. O. R. Lavers, the bride of the pastor of the church. A short programme was provided and during the evening Mrs. Lavers was presented by the Ladies' Aid with a handsome rocking chair as a token of their welcome to her into their midst.—Youngstown Plaindealer.

### Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Take notice that the third annual meeting of the Western Mutual Fire Insurance Company will be held at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, February 20th, 1917, at the Head Office of the Company, Railway Street, Didsbury, Alta.

#### BUSINESS

- (1) Consideration of Report for the year and statement of receipts and expenditures, assets and liabilities.
- (2) Report of Auditor of the Company thereon.
- (3) Election of Directors and Auditors.
- (4) Any other important business.

Dated at Didsbury, this 30th day of January A.D., 1917

By order of the Board.

114 PARKER R. REED, Secretary

### W. S. Durer

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall  
Phone 140

DIDSBURY, -o- ALTA.

### New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged...\$1,362.95  
Town Collections, per  
P. R. Reed..... 29.00  
1,391.95

### Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged....\$ 315.05

### Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged....\$ 70.80  
Room 2, Public School, per  
Miss Dolly Stark..... 2.00  
Dr. J. L. Clarke..... 12.00  
84.80

### BUSINESS LOCALS

#### 5C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

**FOR SALE**—A limited number of prize taking Barred Rock Cockerels now on sale. First buyers get first choice. Mrs. M. Weber, Didsbury.

**DAIRY CHOP**—We have for sale a few tons of dairy chop composed of barley, wheat, oats, shorts and bran. Maple Leaf Flour Mills.

**APPLICATION** for renewals of the National Trust Co's mortgages can be had at our office, and new applications received. \$200,000 to be placed on loans. G. B. Sexsmith, agent for Canada Life & National Trust Loan Companies, Didsbury.

**FRESH** Holstein Cow for sale—Apply C. Youngs, Didsbury.

**LOST** during Christmas week, a black Cocker Spaniel Bitch, about six months old. Anyone returning her to Mr. E. E. Freeman, Didsbury, or giving information leading to recovery will receive a suitable reward.

### LOANS FOR LIVESTOCK

**THE UNION BANK OF CANADA** is prepared to make loans to good farmers on reasonable terms, to purchase cattle for feeding or breeding purposes.

It is in the best interests of farmers to increase their herds.

Consult the Local Manager for particulars.

## UNION BANK

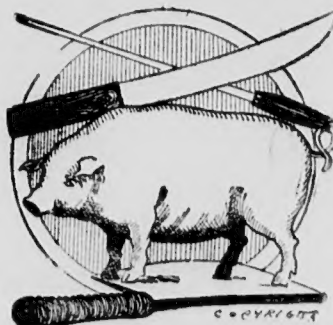
OF CANADA

Paid Up Capital: \$5,000,000.00  
Total Assets Exceed: \$109,000,000.00

The Pioneer Bank of Western Canada.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager  
Garstons Bank, L. B. Wilson, Mgr.



**N. WEICKER**

DEALER IN

Live Stock and Fresh Beef

HIDES AND FURS A SPECIALTY

WILL HAVE A CAR OF

**Fish**

About January 1st

Send in your order now—want to get fish out of car.







# DISTURBING NEIGHBOR IN EUROPE IS THE BAD RECORD OF GERMANY

HAS BEEN SWASHBUCKLING FOR A GENERATION

Formidable List of Afloats Engineered by Hohenzollerns  
Calculated to Disturb the Peace of the World, and Which  
Culminated in the Present War Cataclysm

"With her belt ostentatiously and of weapons of offence, and ready at a moment's notice to use them, she has always been an implacable, disturbing neighbor in Europe. She got thoroughly on the nerves of Europe; there was no peace near where she dwelt. It is difficult for those who are fortunate enough to live thousands of miles away to understand what it has meant to those who live near."—Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons, December 19.

The following list of leading dates since the accession of the German Emperor, says the Toronto Globe, will help to convey to those who are fortunate enough to live thousands of miles away an idea of the disturbing factor Prussia has been in Europe. It is scarcely necessary to go back to the Bismarckian intrigues which led to the wars with Denmark and Austria, with the utter sweeping off the map of the Kingdom of Hanover and half a dozen principalities, nor to the doctored telegram from Ems by which Bismarck perverted a peace offer by the then French monarch into an intolerable threat of war on Prussia, because he typically knew Prussia was ready and that France had been spied out from Strasbourg to Paris.

1888—Accession of German Emperor.  
1889—First visit of Kaiser to Constantinople.  
1890—"Graceful concession" of Heligoland.  
1898—Kaiser's telegram to King after Japanese raid, congratulating him on repelling the invaders "without provoking the aid of friendly powers."

Russian Emperor's proposal to reduce armaments leading to Hague conference.  
1899—Oct. 11, Boer war broke out.  
Oct. 18, German Emperor said: "We are in bitter mood of a strong navy."

1900—German navy bill extending that of 1898, providing for 38 battleships, 14 large cruisers, 38 small cruisers and 97 destroyers, all to be ready in 1917.  
1901—German Navy League propaganda made great advance; \$250,000 expended on it and 1,010 societies formed.

1904—April 4, Entente Cordiale formed.  
1905—March 5, Kaiser's visit to Tangier to "visit the Sultan as an independent ruler," soon after Russian exhaustion at Mukden.

Delasse, who had promised the Entente Cordiale, sacrificed to placate German threats. The same case of "mailed fist" in diplomacy.  
1906—Reduction of British naval shipbuilding program by 15 per cent in battleships, 50 per cent in destroyers and thirty-three per cent in submarines.

Germany added six large cruisers to her program.  
1907—English-Russian rapprochement in Turkestan. Kaiser's visit to England, friendly speeches at the Guildhall and Windsor, with spies everywhere.

Offer of Great Britain to reduce shipbuilding program from four to three Dreadnoughts, followed by further offer a year later to reduce from four to two.  
Kaiser refused to listen to the idea of limitation of armaments.

1908—New German navy law added four more Dreadnoughts to the fleet and four more to the annual year's program.  
King Edward's visit to Berlin and von Bethmann-Hollweg's proposal that England remain neutral in any German war so as to improve Anglo-German relations.

Kaiser's second visit to Constantinople just after Armenian massacres, declaring himself "protector not only of the Turks but of all Mahomedans."

October—Annexation of Herzegovina-Bosnia by Austria-Hungary. Protest of Serbia to Russia.  
1909—Ullrich's "in shining armor." Russian government told that Germany would mobilize if it did not desist in support of Serbia's protest in Austria.

British Government hurries shipbuilding, putting on the stocks eight Dreadnoughts, with the Dreadnought increase of New Zealand, Australia, and Krupp's workmen by 36,000.

1911—July 1, the German ambassador Panther sent to Agadir to defy the Franco-British agreement on Morocco. The same day Great Britain was informed that Germany wanted to settle the Moroccan question between France, Spain and Germany, with England left out.

July 21, Sir Edward Grey informed Germany that she could not stand aside, and Lloyd George at the bankers' dinner spoke significantly of "treating England as if she were of no account in the cabinet of nations."

July 24, after conference at Potsdam, Germany "climbed down."  
1912—New German army law raised the peace strength to 870,000 men, and the fifth naval bill passed.

## Misery Caused by Germans Haunts Cardinal Mercier

He Declares Regulations Which Violate Rights Do Not Bind the Conscience

A. Brignone, representing Cardinal Mercier, in Holland, delivered the following text of an address delivered by the Archbishop of Malines on November 26, in the cathedral church of St. Gudule, Brussels. The Cardinal said:

"The four or five weeks that I have just passed have been perhaps the most painful of my life, the most agonizing in my spiritual career. The fathers and mothers who are passing about this pulpit will understand."

"I have seen hundreds of my fellow men, and in tears. During those days, from Sunday, Monday and Tuesday last from noon to evening, I was about the regions where the most wretched and most miserable of the wretched were taken by force from their homes. At Wavre, at St. Eloi, at Lilla and Braine l'Alleud, I entered more than a hundred half-empty houses. Husbands were absent, and with their arms, sat in the half-empty chairs. A gloom, a gloom reigned in these cottages. It was as though there was a corpse in every house. But hardly had I uttered a word of sympathy to the mother when there was an outbreak of anger and denunciations of unjust laws."

"The memory of those days, breaking scenes in my mind, could like to hurry to Antwerp. The memory of those days, breaking scenes in my mind, could like to hurry to Antwerp. The memory of those days, breaking scenes in my mind, could like to hurry to Antwerp."

"Now that this great war has been forced by the Prussian, it does, it would be folly not to see to it that this swashbuckling throughout the streets of Europe and this disturbing of peaceful citizens is dealt with here and now as the most serious offence against the law of nations."

"We propose, therefore, at an early date, to summon an Imperial conference and place the whole position before the dominions and take counsel with them as to what further action they and we should take together in order to achieve an early and complete triumph for the ideals they and we are fighting for."—Premier Lloyd George, December 19, 1916.

1913—British naval estimates rose for the first time to over \$250,000,000 a year—all falling on fewer than 40,000,000 people.

1914—Kiel Canal happened to pick up the Dreadnoughts. Kaiser started at opening in June; war declared on August 2.

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## BRITISH GRAND FLEET PRESENTS AN INSPIRING SIGHT TO VISITORS

MILES AND MILES OF SHIPS GUARD HOMELAND

A Canadian Officer Describes a Recent Visit to the Fleet Which  
is "Somewhere in the North Sea," and is Impressed  
by the Spectacle of Britain's Might

### Caring for Wounded

Accommodation Secured by Hospitals Commission in Six Cities

The Military Hospitals Commission, which has now 2,615 invalided soldiers under its charge in Canada, has made further arrangements to accommodate 1,000 more patients in various centres throughout Canada.

These latter are the first instalments of the "hot cases." A large number of the 20,000 Canadian sick and wounded now in British hospitals come under the charge which according to the new policy, can be sent home to Canada for further surgical and medical treatment. The additional accommodation secured for this class of patients is classified as follows: Montreal, by the Royal Victoria Hospital, 200; in a wing of the Grey Nuns' hospital, 100; at St. Luke's Hospital, 80; at St. Charles' Hospital, 80; at St. Joseph's Hospital, 80; at St. Vincent's Hospital, 80; at St. Michael's Hospital, 80; at St. George's Hospital, 80; at St. Andrew's Hospital, 80; at St. Patrick's Hospital, 80; at St. James' Hospital, 80; at St. John's Hospital, 80; at St. Mary's Hospital, 80; at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, 80; at St. Ann's Hospital, 80; at St. Clare's Hospital, 80; at St. Francis' Hospital, 80; at St. Basil's Hospital, 80; at St. Nicholas' Hospital, 80; at St. Peter's Hospital, 80; at St. Paul's Hospital, 80; at St. Luke's Hospital, 80; at St. John's Hospital, 80; at St. Mary's Hospital, 80; at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, 80; at St. Ann's Hospital, 80; at St. Clare's Hospital, 80; at St. Francis' Hospital, 80; at St. Basil's Hospital, 80; at St. Nicholas' Hospital, 80; 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## Thrift Will Win War for Britain

The Cherished Habit of Spending Has Been Changed to That of Thrift

England is at war en masse, writes Arthur Gleason in the New York Tribune. And the proof of it is not that she has raised an army. Any country can raise an army, if it has to. The proof of it is that she has changed a cherished habit. That means a spiritual change. It is a lot harder to break up a habit than it is to fight an enemy. The fact that two million persons are saving money to give to the Government for carrying on the war is the clearest single proof that the English nation is at war. By temperament the English are a coining, adventurous people. That means they are an open-handed people, to whom the careful ways of thrift are distasteful. Then, too, they are a race of individualists, doing what they like with their own—a race to whom collective effort is a bore. But they violated their instinct in order to win this war. For the English were free spenders, and it revealed more devotion in them to raise a hundred million dollars in individual subscriptions than it did to raise five million men in recruiting.

The heart of the war savings scheme is this: You buy a "War Service Certificate" for 15 shillings and 6 pence. In five years the government will give you a pound for it. Less than \$4 has become \$5. Of course, the worker cannot make an investment of 15 shillings and 6 pence at one time. So he joins an association in his school, factory, store or club, and subscribes his penny or sixpence each week. These associations are like our fraternal organizations. They appeal to the social sense of the group. There are other forms of war saving, such as exchequer bonds, but this system of certificate is the popular way. It is co-operative investment. If the individual does not belong to an association he receives a war savings card, with 21 spaces on it, each for a sixpenny stamp. He buys the stamps at the post office as often as he can. When the card is full he hands it in and receives a certificate worth 15 shillings and sixpence, and good for a pound at the end of five years.

The secret of the success which has attended this evangelistic campaign is the personal appeal, friend speaking to friend. And the motive for giving is rendered in the headlines of the pamphlets and posters—"Save for England," "Save for Your Country." In North Nibley, one of the smallest villages in Gloucestershire, the inhabitants subscribed \$80 in a fortnight. Wigston Magna, in Leicestershire, is in the centre of the hosiery and boot-making district. One of the factories has between three hundred and four hundred operatives. The factory purchased two hundred certificates in one week. Yarmouth has fifty associations and four thousand members, and has subscribed \$10,000. This city lies on the east coast, where the Zepelins have stimulated the civilian consciousness. It was out from Grimsby where the fishing trawlers have been lost by mines and submarines. The answer of Grimsby was made by seventy-three war savings associations. In one week four thousand six hundred certificates were purchased. At an East End factory in London one hundred and twenty-three girls joined the savings crusade in a single week. Only two girls are not members. In three months the girls saved over \$250. They did it by chipping in their threepenny and sixpenny-bit each week. Norwich paid into the post office \$75,000 in six weeks.

"The thing that irritates us about England," says Mr. Gleason, "is the same thing that offends us at home. There is no well-oiled autocracy that runs on a single track to a visible goal. Instead of that clean, smooth, organized, docile affair, it is a democracy, with an immense, rich variety of life, sprawling all over the place. The air is full of voices, because everyone is allowed to speak. If you don't like it, remember what it is that you don't like; it is a free people, choosing to make its own mistakes living its own life, and just now out on the warpath to chase some trespassers off from the premises. Doubtless, if the critics were running the performance, they would give a more unified and polished proceeding. But no group of persons are running this war. The people are running it. So instead of losing strength as the pressure increases, they gather force and momentum with each failure. The will of the great German general staff can be snapped by defeat, because the staff is a handful of men. But the will of 45,000,000 people cannot be broken, because it is the will of these school-boys and working girls, of domestic servants and munition workers, of a democracy whose sense of pity and justice has been touched. The mistake in estimating the English effort is to measure it at any given time, because it is a continually growing effort. It is like a gathering of waters from mountain streams and the drift of hills and from inexhaustible rains. The confluence keeps widening and deepening from a thousand tributaries. The pool can be emptied, and soon it is not only filled again, but is larger than before."

The English are a "sentimental nation"—I quote a distinguished English officer when I say that, Captain

Basil Williams. It is true. They are as sentimental as Americans. An appeal to cold reason, to personal aggrandizement, to a rainy day or a shadowy future, does not move them in the slightest. But something that concerns the welfare of helpless children, or of persons whom they love, releases all that is best of the English race. I know this, because I worked in a Red Cross London office in the early weeks of the war, and I found that the smallest appeal to the English public for help in clothing Belgians brought in a large response—a response, in fact, so overwhelming that it stuffed the office rooms with supplies. Personally, I have never dealt with a public that is so swiftly generous. When the full facts of Belgian relief are made public it will be found that it is the English who have fed them and sheltered them, raised the greater part of the money, widened and adjusted their own home life in order to absorb an army of refugees, and steadily continued to provide funds without spurts and without fatigue.

## Abolish Handkerchiefs For Hygienic Reasons

Dr. F. Robbins, of New York, Says Handkerchiefs Are Source of Infection

Dr. F. Robbins, a well-known New York physician, urges the abolition of the pocket-handkerchief, because he firmly believes it to be a source of infection long after a person has recovered from such diseases as infantile paralysis and even common colds.

"The day will come," he says, "when the customary cotton rag is replaced by the cheap and clean Japanese paper napkin, which is burned after it has been used. Infants and children are helpless against the rubbing of strange handkerchiefs over their perspiring and grimy faces. The public roller-towel of the past was innocuous as compared to the family pocket-handkerchief. Bitter experience will drive home the lesson that neglected noses, mouths and throats are largely if not exclusively responsible for the ultimate crippling of the unfortunate victims of disease and ignorance."

## Harrowing as an Aid Towards Larger Yields

Demonstration Farm Cultivation Meets Big Response

Harrowing grain when a few inches in height as a means of destroying weeds and increasing the crop yield is advocated more than practiced. That it is a system which is profitable under proper conditions was demonstrated at the Athabasca demonstration farm of the Alberta department of agriculture this season, regarding which the Athabasca Herald says:

"The soil of the demonstration farm is by no means the best in the Athabasca district. In fact, it is away below the average quality. Yet, judging by results obtained this year, we have a valuable object lesson in what can be done by application of scientific principles to agriculture. Manager Farmer gives us the following results of the season's operations:

"Seeding was begun on May 4 and ended on June 16.  
"Three acres of fodder corn grew to the height of three feet, when frost-bitten in September.  
"Three acres of turnips yielded 27 tons, an average of 9 tons per acre.  
"Seventeen acres of barley yielded 500 bushels, an average of 29 7/11 per acre.  
"Forty-two acres of oats yielded 1,692 bushels, an average of 10 2/7 bushels per acre.  
"Six acres of registered Banner cats yielded 600 bushels, an average of 100 bushels per acre.  
"Fifty-two acres of green feed yielded 30 tons.  
"All the grain crops were harrowed when 1 to 2 inches high. The Banner oats were harrowed again 4 inches high.  
"Barley was seeded at the rate of 2 1/2 bushels per acre; oats, 3 bushels per acre, and green feed 4 bushels."

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## The Aboriginal Tongue

North American Indians Spoke at Least 500 Languages

The Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, which conducts studies and investigations among the Indians, is constantly bombarded with requests for "the Indian word" for this and that.

It may be worth while to explain to the public, therefore, that there is no one American Indian language. On the contrary there are about 1,000 languages in the two Americas, and practically 500 distinct Indian languages north of Mexico. It becomes, then, impossible to give "the" Indian word for any English equivalent, and consequently it is usually chosen from the language of the tribe which inhabits, or once inhabited, the particular section of the country from which the request comes.

Fortunately for the student of Indian linguistics, nearly all the tribal and family languages may be classified into groups, so that it is not necessary for the philologist to learn each language; he studies the basic principles of the speech of a linguistic group, and, following certain rules and exceptions, is able to comprehend much of the speech of its several branches.

## The Way to Live

Youth and Beauty Depend Largely on Our Daily Habits

No one likes to grow old. It is only the person who has reached a very high altitude of serenity or exaltation who can be satisfied to see the last remnant of youth departing and be happy.

Since this is true, it should be the aim of everyone to defer that day by every reasonable and scientific process. The self-indulgent person who devours a box of confectionery with relish, and who never knows the enjoyment of leaving the table without being wholly satisfied, is on the certain road to premature old age, for nothing ages after 30 like an over-abundance of flesh.

Besides, this self-indulgence weakens character and renders one less capable of developing the strong traits which are the foundation of all real beauty and attractiveness after the first youth has faded. It is not unusual to hear a person of this type bemoaning the loss of youth while sending a plate for extra helpings.

Physical exercise practised automatically in a mechanical manner will not give symmetry or health. Unless the mind aids the practice it might as well be abandoned. But diet, baths and physical exercises, followed with an interested and determined mind, will enable anyone to retain symmetry of form.

Youth and charm do not, however, depend upon form alone. Complexion, expression and manner are all handmaidens to beauty. In this age a bad complexion indicates something wrong with the mind. The determined mind will not submit to the blemish.

Good health has a great kinship with respectability of character. It has been well said that sickness is contemptible and unnecessary. The animals know enough to omit a meal when they are indisposed. Few people can be found who do not urge an invalid to eat more instead of less. Bad complexions are the result of wrong diet, lack of fresh air, lack of exercise, and lack of deep breathing.

Chuang Tsu, a Chinese philosopher living 500 years before Christ, wrote: "The pure men of old slept without dreams, and walked without anxiety. They ate with discrimination, breathing deep breaths. For pure men draw breath from their uttermost depths, the vulgar only from their throats."

Added to neglect of physical rules of good health, which must make the foundations of youth and beauty, we have only to look about us and find the people who are ageing through wrong mental habits.

Despondency, worry, nervousness, petulance, avarice, jealousy, are all little foxes working away at the root of the tree of beauty. Spleen, critical, fault-finding, intolerant thoughts all sharpen the features and dry the cuticle and take the lustre from the eye. When the light of youth fades from the eyes nothing but the light of hope can give them beauty. Maturity and the unidealistic mind produce premature and uninteresting old age. Elasticity of mind means elasticity of body.

## Puzzled Learned Men at Six

An American Mathematical Prodigy of a Century Ago

A classic example of the true "lightning calculator" was Zerah Colburn, a Vermont joiner's son, who suddenly exhibited his amazing capacity when he was six years old after he had had only six weeks of schooling in a country school, where, curiously enough, he had been regarded as a backward pupil, while even at home he was thought inferior in intelligence to the five elder children.

One day as he was playing about his father's workbench he began to recite scraps of the multiplication table. His father's curiosity being aroused, he asked the boy to multiply 13 by 97, and the instantaneous reply was 1,261. The father said that he was as much surprised as if someone had suddenly risen up out of the earth and stood before him.

He was taken before the Vermont supreme court, before the legislature and before college professors, and he astonished everybody. Asked in June, 1811, "How many days and how many hours have elapsed since the Christian era commenced?" he replied in twenty seconds, "691,915 days, 15,864,360 hours."—Garrett P. Serviss, in the New York Journal.

## Bird Treaty Ratified

Ratifications of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the protection of insectivorous birds on both sides of the Canadian boundary, which was signed August 16, were exchanged at the State Department at Washington on Dec. 7th by Ambassador Spring-Rice and Secretary of State Lansing. So far as is known, it is the first treaty of the kind ever negotiated.

"Sad case, poor old Brown! I knew of several doctors who have given him up."

"Dear me, I am surprised, and he looks so healthy! What's the matter with him?"

"He never pays his bills."

"Betty is always so lively and cheerful."

"Yes, she's a Pollyannamated little creature."

## John Bull and Uncle Sam

Nicknames Applied to Nations as Well as Individuals

A nickname is not always applied to a person, but sometimes to nations. In fact, nearly every nation has some sort of nickname. Two of the most important ones are England and the United States.

For many generations England has been nicknamed "John Bull." "John Bull" means beefy, brawny and obstinate. It is a popular personification of the English people. He is represented as a bluff, corpulent, irascible old fellow, clad in leather breeches and top boots, and carrying a stout oaken cudgel. The nickname is derived from Doctor Arbuthnot's satire entitled "The History of John Bull," a political skit on the subject of the Spanish succession, first published in 1712 and afterward reprinted complete in Pope's "Miscellany" in 1728.

Arbuthnot thus describes John Bull:

"In the main he was an honest, plain-dealing fellow, choleric, bold and of very inconstant temper. Very apt to quarrel with his best friends, especially if they pretended to govern him. If you flattered him you might lead him as a child."

But with no less distinction is "Uncle Sam" the type of an American and the tutelary genius of the United States. The phrase "Uncle Sam" arose during the war of 1812. An army contractor named Elbert Anderson had a store yard at a small town on the Hudson. A government inspector named Samuel Wilson, who was always called "Uncle Sam," superintended the examination of the supplies, and when they were passed each cask, box or package was marked "E. A.—U. S.," the initials of the contractor and of the United States. The man whose duty it was to mark the casks, being asked what the letters meant, replied that they stood for Elbert Anderson and "Uncle Sam."

The story was retold, printed and spread throughout the army and the country.

## Potato Failure Wrecks German Food Plans

Berliner Tageblatt Says Crop Is 30,000,000 Tons Short of Last Year

The food plans for the current food year have been badly wrecked by the almost complete failure of the potato crop, of which the figures are now available. According to The Tageblatt, only 21,000,000 tons were harvested this year, against 51,000,000 last year.

This might have proved almost disastrous, particularly as the potato crop was not only quantitatively, but also qualitatively, a failure, and as a result only one-third as many potatoes are available for the current food year as during the one ended last June.

New plans have been made by Count Batoeki for pulling through until next summer. The potato ration will now be three-quarters of a pound per capita per diem, and potatoes will no longer be an ingredient of the legal war bread, rye being used in place of the missing potatoes.

The consequent increased consumption of rye will be offset by a very great reduction of the beer production, an exception being made only for the Bavarian breweries, beer being a food in Bavaria, and a beer shortage there consequently being calculated to arouse popular discontent.

Despite the failure of the potato crop, the food directorate reassures the German people, saying that the general food situation, thanks largely to the practical experience gained in the past year, is not dangerous, and that, with conscientious economy on the part of the public, Germany will enter the next food year in better shape gastronomically than she did that beginning last summer.

## First Effects of "Man-Power" Act

The first effect of the German "Man-Power Act" passed by 235 votes against 19, was to awaken intense hatred among the wives of working men in Berlin. Its application being immediate, by unpardonable tactlessness the police received orders to carry it out in the poor quarters of the city. Several houses were at once visited, and women, who had been known to work at factories at one time in their lives, were ordered to report themselves at the military offices opened for the purpose. Two hundred women, instead of doing so, gathered in one of the main thoroughfares and denounced the measure, refused to obey the police, and cried "To ——— with the Kaiser! We want peace." Many arrests were made, in trying to effect which the police suffered severely from stones thrown at them by the mob of women.

## A Grouch

"He's a chronic grouch."

"Nothing suits him, eh?"

"No. He's never as well as he might be, and his neighbors are never as sick as they ought to be."

—Ex.

An automaton figure of a man, constructed in Paris for advertising purposes, can be put in more than 5,600 different poses by an electric motor in its base, while a concealed phonograph makes it speak and sing.

## Utilization of Solar Energy

Scientists Are By No Means Certain How the Sun's Heat Is Produced

In a paper on "The Utilization of Solar Energy," in the Smithsonian annual report, A. S. E. Ackerman, of England, says that the sun is no longer regarded as a monstrous ball of fire, at a temperature of several hundred thousand degrees centigrade, for, great as its mass, it would be comparatively rapidly consumed if such combustion were taking place. The temperature of the surface of the sun has been determined as about 6,000 C., far too high to permit the formation of most chemical compounds, without which the production of heat by combustion is impossible. Such a temperature decomposes nearly all compounds into their elements and prevents their reuniting and the consequent production of heat.

Mr. Ackerman says that scientists are, by no means certain how the sun's heat is produced; one theory being that it is due to radio-activity, and another that the energy to keep up the radiation could be supplied by a relatively microscopic contraction of its volume, but this theory is not a complete success, as it implies that the sun is only about 17,000,000 years old, or less than the age of the earth.

As to the structure of the sun there is also doubt, but the inner portion may be spoken of popularly as the atmosphere. When the outer layers of the atmosphere get relatively cooler they sink to a lower level, their place being taken by hotter layers, thus actuating a continual circulation of the sun's atmosphere. The author states that the weight of an average cubic foot of the sun is only one-quarter of that of an average cubic foot of the earth. The density of the sun being so small, it has been concluded that it can still continue to contract, getting hotter all the time instead of cooler, as is popularly supposed, making it a hopeful future for utilizers of solar energy.

The great glowing surface which the sun presents to us, even considered as a flat disc, has the enormous area of 585,750,000,000 square miles, each square foot of which emits the tremendous amount of about 12,500 horse-power, and the radiant energy received on the surface of the earth at noon on a clear day is about 5,000 horse-power per acre. Now, the quantity of this solar heat per unit area, which arrives in unit time at the outer surface of our atmosphere, is called the solar constant, and its value as determined by Dr. Charles G. Abbott, director of the Smithsonian astrophysical observatory, is 1.93 calories per square centimeter per minute, or 7.12 British thermal units per square foot per minute, also calculated as 7.11 by John Ericsson in 1876.

"Perhaps the most remarkable things about solar radiation," remarks Mr. Ackerman, "are that it passes through 93,000,000 miles of space between the sun and the earth, the temperature of which is nearly absolute zero, about 273 degrees Centigrade, and that only three-fifths of it produces any impression on the eye. It is not until the radiant energy impinges on some material body that it is converted into heat. The best body for causing such conversion is a dead black one."

Owing to the obvious fact that there is a limit to our supplies of coal and oil, the possibilities of the future of this field of work has attracted many experimenters, among whom were the late secretary of the Smithsonian institution, Dr. Samuel P. Langley, and Dr. Charles G. Abbott, now studying this very thing in the Smithsonian observing station at Mount Gilson, Cal.

Attempts to utilize the heat of the sun date back to de Caux, who, in 1615, undertook some solar work, and include the experiment of Buffon, a Frenchman, who in 1747 succeeded in setting fire to a tarred plank by solar rays reflected from a combination of flat mirrors at a distance of 150 feet. He did this to show the possibility of the legend that Archimedes set fire to the fleet of Marcellus at Syracuse in 212 B. C.

One handicap, so far, has been the fact that the efficiency of solar engines has not been over 4.32 per cent. of the heat value received, while that of the ordinary steam engine is about 11.5 per cent., and the gas engine as high as 25.5 per cent. In certain recent experiments the efficiency of the mirrors and sun absorber was only about 40 per cent., against coal-fed boiler efficiency of about 75 per cent. The author believes, nevertheless, that with experiments lasting over the number of years through which the coal-fed steam boilers have been improved, sun boilers will be brought to a far better state of efficiency.

## What It Was

An officer lately returned from Alexandria brings home a story of the British soldier's humor. A certain curio-collecting captain had prevailed upon two privates to move his effects. They managed everything save a weighty packing-case, which defied their united efforts. As they paused to wipe the sweat from their brows one asked:

"What the deuce is in it, Bill?"

"T' Pyramids," answered Bill, promptly.—Tit-Bits.

"Fred is joining the 18th Hussars."

"How jolly! Ernest is in the 19th, so they will be next to each other."

—London Notes.



# ONE GRAND FINAL

## Profits No Consideration

We Are Going to Sell Every Last Dollar's Worth of Our Winter Stock by February 15th, Regardless of Prices.

We Discontinue the Dry Goods and Shoe Business on March 31st, and will not carry one dollar's worth of our present stock over

Notice the Dates---The Prices Quoted Below Start on

**Thursday, February 1st and last until February 15th**

You can't afford to miss this sale. All goods marked in plain figures. The red tags show sale prices. Examine the prices, and be your own judge as to quality.

EVERY ARTICLE A GENUINE BARGAIN

### Ladies' Wear

#### La Diva Corsets

15 pairs LaDiva Corsets, reg. \$2.25 per pair, on sale at \$1.85

#### Felt Shoes

10 pairs only, Felt Shoes, reg. \$2, reduced to \$1.25 per pair

#### Ladies' Coat Specials

This is undoubtedly the biggest bargain we have offered since our selling out sale started. We have 3 coats only that sold at \$18 each, which we offer for \$8.25

#### Ladies' Coats

7 only, Ladies' Coats, which sold at \$25, on sale at \$12.75

#### Ladies' Coats

3 only, Ladies' Coats, reg. \$30, reduced to \$14.75

#### Ladies' Coats

2 only, Ladies' Coats, reg. \$35 on sale at \$15.25

These coats are all this season's goods. Take advantage of this snap.

### Men's Wear

#### Sweater Coats

Six only, Men's Heavy Sweater Coats, reg \$5, reduced to \$3.25 each.

#### Mackinaw Coats

3 only, Mackinaw Coats, reg. \$7, sale price \$3.85

#### Mackinaw Coat

reg. \$9, reduced to \$5.95

#### Men's Overcoats

4 only, reg. \$20, on sale at \$9.95

#### Men's Overcoats

2 only, reg. \$25, on sale at \$12.35

#### Underwear

Heavy Ribbed Union Suits, Tiger Brand and Penangle, reg. \$2.75, on sale at \$1.75 per suit

#### Underwear

Heavy Ribbed, 2 piece Suits, Tiger Brand and Penangle underwear, reg. \$3 per suit, on sale at \$1.85

#### Wool Socks

Heavy Wool Socks, extra value 4 prs. for \$1.00, 25 doz. only of this line in stock

#### Wool Socks

Men's Wool Socks, good value, reg. 40c per pair, sale price 3 pairs for 95c

#### Winter Mitts

All Lines of Heavy Winter Mitts Reduced Below Cost

### Footwear

#### Men's Rubbers

Men's Gum Rubbers selling at less than cost price. All new stock, snag proof, high top, reduced to \$2.50 per pair

#### Laced Perfection

Reg. \$2.25, sale price \$1.70

#### Laced Brunswick

Reg. \$2.75, sale price \$2.15 per pair

#### Men's Overshoes

New stock, 1 Buckle, reg. \$1.80 per pair, on sale at \$1.35  
2 buckle, reg. \$2.25, on sale at \$1.70

#### Children's O'Shoes

Children's Overshoes, 2 buckle all sizes, from 6 to 2, on sale at 90c per pair

#### Shoe Packs

12 pairs only, Men's oiled Shoe Packs, reg. \$3.25 per pair, on sale at \$2.15

#### High Top Felts

10 pairs only Men's High Top Felts, reg. \$1.40, on sale at 85c per pair

#### Men's Tan Shoes

20 pairs Men's Tan Shoes that sold for \$5.50 on last year's market, while they last \$3.50 per pair

### General Dry Goods

#### Flannelette Blkts.

50 pairs only, in white, reg. \$1.85 pair, sale price \$1.40

#### Wool Blankets

4 pairs only, Heavy Saxony Wool Blankets, on sale at \$3.75 per pair

#### Blue Coating

1 piece only, Blue Coating, reg. \$2.15 per yard, sale price \$1.55

#### Red Coating

1 piece only, Red Coating, reg. \$2.75 yd., on sale at \$1.55

#### Red Felt

1 piece Red Felt, reg. \$1.25 per yd., reduced to 70c

#### Red Flannel

1 piece Red Flannel, reg. price 85c per yd., sale price 55c

Don't Forget to Look the Snaps Over on our 25c Counter

All Winter Goods in stock placed on the Bargain Counter during the Two Weeks Sale Call early while the selection of goods is large

# Williams & Little, Didsbury

Phone 42

THE STORE THAT SATISFIES

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# MAGIC BAKING POWDER



IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ITEM  
IN YOUR GROCERY ORDER  
—SEE THAT YOU GET IT—  
COSTS NO MORE THAN THE  
ORDINARY KINDS

CONTAINS NO ALUM

## DAME FASHION'S DECREEES

FULL is most decidedly the prominent feature of the winter's fashions. It adorns every kind of garment from a ball gown to a hat, it forms entire costumes or again it only trims a motor wrap, but it is always present. A house frock must have a touch of fur to make richer the tones of the material, a street dress must be made half of fur or else trimmed with bands of skunk or astrachan, French seal or sable if it would emphasize the fact that it is a creation of the present season. The majority of the smartest hats show trimmings of fur and entire evening wraps are fashioned from

not more than one large buckle or ornament, placed just a little below the waist line, quite to one side of the front. Whatever the fur of the cloak, there is invariably a wide, full collar of some long haired skin so shaped that it can be drawn up tightly about the throat, or if weather permits to be held across a trifle more loosely and gracefully.

These immense wraps, all enveloping as they are, carry out at the same time every one of the straight, narrow lines demanded at the moment by Dame Fashion. They are, indeed, triumphs of skill in fur making, for in spite of the fact that there is sufficient material to envelop the wearer the good lines of the figure are still preserved and there is no suggestion of useless folds of material anywhere.

One black astrachan wrap, which fell almost to the heels, was fashioned apparently without seams, sleeves and all being in one piece. A full chinchilla collar relieved the black fur, while a lining of brilliant blue satin enhanced the rich shadings of the two furs. The same model carried out in any other fur or combination of furs would be equally effective.

Almost as much to be desired as an all fur cloak is a long, semi-loose wrap of velvet and fur combined. The sleeves and upper part of the garment are of the velvet, while a wide collar of fur with a deep border of the same pelt above the arm and bordering the coat down each side of the front makes a most effective wrap.

For motoring—that is, for use in the open cars—rough dannels and tweeds, fur lined and fur trimmed, are every bit as smart as the rough fur coats. The wide fur collar that

One model of this style of long cloak has its inspiration in the dress of the Middle Ages, not carried out, however, quite as the Moyen Age costume as it was revived last year. This cloak is designed only for one of tall and slender build and is fashioned in velveteen, made with exaggerated severity, adorned only with a band of fur about the throat, at the wrists, at the end of the skirt and another band just below the hip line. The coat fastens down the side with flat buttons of the material.

Corduroy and velveteen are the favorite textures for after. The walking gowns that are trimmed with fur are exceptionally attractive. There are many variations to be seen of the fur trimmed model as it was first introduced. Instead of having only a fur collar and cuffs on the jacket with a band of fur about the end of the skirt, there are now pieces of fur let into the side of the coat, and the entire lower part of the skirt is of the fur. Naturally this idea can only be

## SPORT

WASNT it a bit funny how quickly Georgius Primus Hackenschmidt plucked up his courage and came to the States as soon as he made sure that Gatch had gone in for the simple life? Up to that time, steamer docks were taboo with Hack, and the bare mention of Chicago gave him the willies, most awful. He waited until Gatch had trimmed the raw edges off the Gallican giant—in less time than it takes to squeeze his name—and then Georgius Primus got his steamer rug and deck chair into a nice, tidy parcel and took passage for this side, previously having engaged a manager who took on every body in sight to wrestle Hack when he hove in sight.

I can see him coming down the gang-plank at New York, a big, fine-looking chap—no doubt about that. The last time he walked the plank in New York he was going home about as fast as we have all seen one of these bull pups after it has tackled a real dog. "He spit in my face," said Hack—this being the last thing he could think of as an excuse for quitting at Chicago. All the way from Chicago and New York he had been adding new indignities to his list as fast as he could think of something that Gatch might have done if he would. But now it is different. Gatch is shelling corn for his pigs, throwing down fodder for the cows and currying his horses smooth and shiny. He is through with wrestling—or says he is—and you may bet that G. P. Hackenschmidt got that pretty straight before he bought his ticket for New York.

And so he comes striding down the gangplank. "Ah, how do, my friend? Yes, it is I, Georgius Primus Hackenschmidt, the best in the world. Gatch? Gatch? Where have I heard that name? Ah, yes! I remember me now; there was a fellow of that name; it always makes me think of a cat when I hear Gatch spoken of, because he used to spit so. A wrestler? No, no, my friends, not a wrestler—merely a spitter, and very, very far from being a gentleman. But why speak of him? He is dead now—what is the name—retired. Look at me and see the best wrestler in the world—Georgius Primus Hackenschmidt. There is none like me. I am the Rus

It is Wise to Prevent Disorder.—Many causes lead to disorders of the stomach and bowels, and few are free from them. At the first manifestation that the stomach and liver are not performing their functions, a course of Burdock's Vegetable Pills should be taken, and it will be found that the digestive organs will speedily resume healthy action. Laxatives and sedatives are so blended in these pills that no other preparation could be so effective as they.

## OLD PROSPECTOR TELLS HIS STORY

HIS REAL TROUBLES STARTED  
WHEN RHEUMATISM  
GOT HIM

Plasters, Ointments and Sulphur Were  
Alike Useless, but Dodd's Kidney  
Pills Made a New Man of Him.

Princeton, B.C., Dec. 12.—(Special).—All over Canada people are telling of the great work Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing, and even in the Rocky Mountain fastnesses, where nature hides her secrets, men are telling of cures made and suffering relieved by the great Canadian Kidney remedy. Wm. Murray, sixty-six years old, who has tramped the frontier as lumberjack, rancher, prospector, miner, hunter and trapper, and who has friends all over the West, is one of these. Many a tale of hardship and danger can he tell, but his first real trouble came when Rheumatism claimed him.

"I slipped on the mountain-side and strained my kidneys, and then my troubles all seemed to set in at once. I had nearly all the symptoms of Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Diabetes, Dropsy and Bright's Disease," Mr. Murray states.

"Then I broke out in a terrible rash that spread all over my body and kept me in tortures. I tried all sorts of lini-

sian Lion, Zbysea? Poof! he is no thing but a great weight—a mass of matter. Will I wrestle with him? Why should I? Mind can always overcome matter when it chooses, and I have plenty of mind. Please do not speak to me of such things as Gatch and Zbysea; the one, he spits and the other, he is a dull clod; I prefer to wrestle with gentlemen."

And you can bet—he does—gentlemen who can't wrestle too well because it is awfully damaging to one's record, you know, to get messed up by some bugga who doesn't care a rap about how he looks, but who just goes in, hammer and tongs, to win.

Attacks of cholera and dysentery come quickly, there seldom being any warning of the visit. Remedial action must be taken just as quickly if the patient is to be spared great suffering and permanent injury to the lining membranes of the bowels. The readiness of preparation for the purpose is Dr. J. E. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. It can be got at small cost at any drug store or general dealer's, and it will afford relief before a doctor can be called.

**Shiloh's Cure**  
quickly stops cholera, dysentery, and  
the throat and bowels.



Black and Gold Velvet Coat



Velvet and Satin Costume

costly sable, chinchilla and ermine, while the separate fur pieces, collar and muff, have grown so voluminous in size and dimensions that were they not interlined ever so lightly there would be no bearing their weight and cumbersome.

Among the entire fur garments the long wraps and evening cloaks are perhaps the most interesting, the most beautiful and by many odds the most costly. They are veritable wraps this year, capes with long, loose sleeves apparently let in between invisible seams of the material, while the folds of the mantle are wrapped about the figure. The immense arm holes, with no shoulder seam above and the seam underneath the arm opened almost down to the waist line, are ideal for any form of evening wrap, for the sleeves then cannot possibly crush the most delicate gown, yet the garment remains infinitely warmer and more comfortable than an ordinary sleeveless cape. To fasten these great wraps there is often

worked out with certain kinds of fur, seal, astrachan and the perishable chinchilla being among the few skins that are sufficiently light and have sufficiently short hair to be used in this way. A costume of deep amethyst silk crepe cloth combined with French seal carried out in this model, with side pieces of the fur let into the jacket, collar, cuffs and buttons of the fur and a deep band of fur about fourteen inches wide around the lower part of the skirt, is charmingly pretty. The muff was of the crepe cloth bordered with the seal, and the amethyst velvet hat had a soft crown of the same fur. Moh is another skin that works well with cloth, velvet or silk crepe, and a costume on the same model as the above in cloth, the exact color of the mole-skin fur, was exceptionally attractive.

**NA-DRU-CO**  
**HEADACHE WATERS**  
are guaranteed to relieve in five minutes, either on the forehead or the temples. Yet they stop the pain. 25 cents a box at all druggists.  
NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED 67

## People Who Work Indoors With Their Hands



Seamstresses, watch-makers, artists, draughtsmen, and many others, cannot properly handle their tools with cold, stiff hands. Many a lost hour or two on cold winter mornings results from the delayed heat of furnace or stove.

The Perfection Oil Heater in a few minutes gives the temperature that assures the worker warm hands and pliable muscles. The

**PERFECTION**  
SMOKELESS  
OIL HEATER  
Absolutely smokeless and odorless

quickly gives heat, and with one filling of the font burns steadily for nine hours, without smoke or smell. Has automatic-locking flame spreader which prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back so the wick can be quickly cleaned.

It has a damper top and a cool handle. Indicator always shows the amount of oil in the font. The filler-cap does not need to be screwed down; it is put in like a cork in a bottle, and is attached to the font by a chain, and cannot get lost.

The burner body or gallery cannot become wedged, because of a new device in construction, and consequently, it can always be easily unscrewed in an instant for reworking. The Perfection is finished in Japan or nickel, is strong, durable, well-made, built for service, and yet light and ornamental.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

**The Imperial Oil Company,**  
Limited.

**NA-DRU-CO**  
**DYSPEPSIA**  
**TABLETS**

relieve and cure indigestion—acidity of the stomach—biliousness—flatulence—dyspepsia. They re-inforce the stomach by supplying the active principles needed for the digestion of all kinds of food. Try one after each meal.  
50c. a box. If your druggist has not stocked them yet, send us 50c. and we will mail you a box.

National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited. Montreal.



THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
REQUESTS  
THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO  
BEGIN NOW  
TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE  
NEXT WAR LOAN

JAN. 9, 1917

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE  
OTTAWA

## Elkton News

Another very enjoyable evening was spent at the Big Prairie school on the 24th of January for comforts for our boys. A rooster race being the most exciting event of the evening, the takings amounting to \$53. With the good hearts of the people coming forward the expenses were nil. Half of the proceeds will be sent to the sailors Reserve Fund.

We are glad to welcome back one of our boys, William Hogg of Elkton, who has done his duty.

We are sorry that the people have been so slow in showing their gratitude to one who volunteered to fight for his country and them, but hope in the future all will be more thoughtful and show him that we appreciate his loyalty now he is among us again.

P. W. Hogg was a member of the 50th Battalion. He left with the 50th on the 21st of October, 1915, and returned on January 16th, 1917, being invalided from the service. His father, brother and other relatives are doing their bit across the sea.

The many friends of Miss Bunker will be glad to hear that she is back with us again.

A Valentine dance will be given in the Elkton schoolhouse on Wednesday evening, February 14th. Anyone wishing to bring any articles to sell may do so, thanking you in advance for same. The proceeds will go to buy comforts for the boys.

## Letters From The Front

No. 435466, PTE. R. W. BLAIN,  
50TH CANADIANS,  
D Co., M. G. S.  
B. E. F. FRANCE,  
DEC. 16TH, 1916

DEAR SIR:—Thanks very much for the Didsbury Pioneer which we receive quite regularly. Since we came to France it always has a cherry welcome in the 50th from the Didsbury boys. As soon as the mail comes in we always look for the Pioneer to see what has happened around the old town, as we get plenty of news in it which the people at home would most likely for get to mention.

I shall now ring off, wishing you and your paper the best of luck.

I remain,  
Yours truly,  
PTE. R. W. BLAIN

JANUARY 3RD, 1917  
EDITOR PIONEER, DIDSBURY.

DEAR SIR:—Would you please with your customary courtesy thank through your paper the sender of an Xmas parcel marked "from R. W. S." which reached me quite safely, on Christmas Eve, although the address was hardly readable. I need hardly say how very acceptable it was and I sincerely thank the sender both for the parcel and the kind thought which prompted this kindness.

Thanking you in anticipation,  
I am, sir,  
Yours truly,  
NORMAN BIRCHENOUGH, P.H.E.  
FRANCE

## Gamble--Weyer

At the residence of Mr. A. O. Hogrefe, at 2711 Madison Ave., Fresno, Cal., at 1p. m. Dec. 27th, 1916, the Rev. Dr. William A. Betts, pastor of the First M. E. Church of Fresno, united the Rev. Samuel A. Gamble, so well known all over California, and Miss Mary Weyer of Los Angeles, in the holy estate of matrimony.

The guests were in readiness in the tastefully decorated parlors, when the Rev. Dr. Harvey Deere, the pastor of the First Baptist Church, entered the room, and gave the bride away. An impressive service was then solemnized by Dr. Betts, after which the numerous guests including the Rev. Fay M. Clingan and wife, of the Baptist Church, and Mrs. Wm. Donnelly of Los Angeles, the bride's only sister, extended their hearty congratulations.—California Christian Advocate.

## A Fine Patriotic Example

At a time when there are those in evidence who fail to sense their national and patriotic responsibilities, it is a source of great satisfaction to be able to point to individual cases where these responsibilities have been thoroughly appraised. On a farm at Grassy Lake, a lady, Mrs. Taber of Calgary, the widow of a member of the R.N.W.M.P., sought and obtained the position of house-keeper. She was sixty-eight years, with a house and small income sufficient for her daily wants. The position necessitated work which, in her circumstances, was not called for. The reason for this old lady accepting the position was not divined until six months after she had held the situation, when she tendered her resignation. Then she handed over the full amount received for her labors to the Patriotic Fund.

Mrs. Taber was not in a position to give anything to the Fund owing to her slender income. But aged as she was she was determined to do her duty by her country so she used the means she employed for giving her quota to the Patriotic Fund. The lesson which Mrs. Taber affords might well be learnt by those who have not come forward as they might have done in helping in the country's cause. The act of the aged lady was one of pure self-denial and her motives such as give her name honorable mention. With men and women all of the type of Mrs. Taber we, as a nation, can be completely satisfied with ourselves that one and all have done their duty nobly by the war.

## Overseas Cables

FOR MEMBERS OF OVERSEAS  
FORCES IN FRANCE

Department of Militia and Defence reports that considerable delay and confusion frequently results through improperly addressing in care of the War Office, London, cable messages intended for officers and men serving with the Canadian Expeditionary Force in France. No arrangements exist for forwarding of such messages from London by telegraph, and it is therefore necessary in all such cases to send them on by post.

All cable messages intended for members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in France may (like telegrams for others) be sent from Canada addressed directly to France, the addresses of such messages, in addition to stating regimental number, name, unit, etc., to bear the words "Canadians, France". These messages, however, even if paid for at full rates, are not necessarily forwarded by telegraph in the final stages of their transmission in France and may be subject to some delay.

The foregoing does not apply to messages which may be sent at the special non-minimum Week-end Letter rate to soldiers, sailors, and nurses serving with the Canadian Expeditionary Force in France. Such messages, which should be fully addressed in all cases, are forwarded by post from England by the Telegraph Company, and should not, therefore, be directed in care of the War Office, London.

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S. W. 1-4 Sec. 6, Tp. 32, Rge. 27, W. 4th M. All fenced, house 16 x 32, stable 28 x 28, shack 16 x 20, granary 10 x 12. Will trade for cattle or horses or threshing outfit. Clear title to property. Apply PETER FRIESEN, Goldtown, Sask., box 5.

## \$30 REWARD

Strayed from Westcott, Alta., six head horses; 2 mares branded as follows: one on left hip, rising three years; one mare rising four, and three geldings rising three, all branded with a quarter circle over V on right shoulder. A reward of \$5 per head will be paid for information leading to recovery sent to WILL BELLAMY, Westcott, Alta. 114p

## ESTRAY

On the premises of C. G. Carlson, Sec. 26, Tp. 31, Rge. 3, W. 5, one red Short-horn steer, coming 3 yrs. old, branded on right shoulder  
HUGH ROSS, Brandreader 114p

## ESTRAY

On the premises of Mr. John Bogner, C. Nohren farm, one sorrel gelding, white face, and three white feet, weight about 900 lbs. This horse has extra heavy coat of hair and as such the brand cannot be distinguished. Owner can have same by calling at my place and paying costs. JOHN BOGNER, Didsbury, 17p

## ESTRAY—REWARD

One black gelding, rising 3 years, branded on right shoulder, also one black yearling steer, branded quarter circle, turned up, over W H on right hip. A reward will be given for information to W. H. McFARLANE, Elkton P. O.

## STRAYED

**STRAYED**—Black horse, weight 1400, 12 years old, white spot on forehead; cut on right upper eye lid, 3 white feet, long mane and tail; also a bay horse weight 1200, 10 years old, white spot on forehead, branded 35 on right shoulder, one white foot. JOHN RUONAKA, Sundre.

Lost, Strayed or Estray  
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results.

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Howard Shulchbury, Secy.  
OR  
WAR VETERANS' CLUB CALGARY.  
Wm. Alsdorf, Asst. Secy.



## Coarse Grains and Roughage

More Profitable to Feed Stockers Than to Let Them Go Cheaply

The large volume of exports of stockers and feeders is a matter for serious consideration. This business has apparently grown up since the advent of herd laws, when homesteaders and farmers have locally found themselves, in the late summer and early fall, short of grass. As a result large numbers of young two-year-old stuff have been dumped on the market at a period when prices tend ordinarily to about the lowest level of the year. Unfortunately as this movement grew, there did not develop any parallel demand for feeders within the country. At the moment, therefore, it would seem to have meant disaster to our cattle business had there not sprung up an alternative market for this class of cattle in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana and other States in the Union. In 1915, there were exported from Western Canada to the United States 96,499 head. Of this number probably 70 per cent. were stockers and feeders. At least such was the proportion as between these and the total number exported through the Winnipeg stock yards. That is to say, Canada lost in the neighborhood of 70,000 potential butcher or export cattle through this outlet, notwithstanding that we had at the time, taking the country as a whole, the necessary feed and to spare.

Is this good business? We think not. Owing to the slump in prices, on account of big shipments during the early fall months, all that the farmer is usually able to realize for his stocker stuff is from four and a half to five cents a pound. It will be understood that we speak of previous seasons' experience. For very good material he may get more, while for anything under average there is very slow sale. Present advices from St. Paul state that for the time being the stocker and feeder market is slow owing to the hot weather damaging the pastures over a wide area and on account of the rush of harvest work. It may be accepted for a fact that the period in question is anything but a good selling season. In other words, the farmer is obliged to take less than his cattle are intrinsically worth.

This is clearly indicated when it is borne in mind that the feeder, which nets the Canadian farmer by 5 cents a pound, costs the American cattleman practically seven cents to put into his feed lot. The two cents difference is absorbed in speculative profits, transportation charges and commission fees. The Canadian farmer has at his disposal millions of tons of roughage which are wasted every year, and very great quantities of coarse grain which are annually sold to the nearest elevator at a very low price. He would appear to have a great advantage over the American cattle man who has to operate on high-priced land with a large investment in feeding plant and whose feeds cannot be had as cheaply as in this country. Nevertheless, the American farmer puts in his cattle at seven cents a pound and admittedly makes money. Under these circumstances it will be a pity if Western Canada lets such an opportunity pass from her control.

By way of illustration it may be pointed out that a similar situation has been in evidence for years in Eastern Canada in connection with the lamb trade. Periodically during the month of September or early October lambs are rushed to market and, of course, meet the regular and, at times, spectacular drop in price. A six-cent price level in September has frequently risen to an eight or nine cent level in January. Last year lambs sold on the Toronto market in October for eight and a half cents a pound, while in February the quotation had risen to twelve and a half cents a pound.

Moreover, thousands of lambs have regularly been shipped out from Ontario to Buffalo and other United States points in the fall months, at the price then current, while many carloads have been imported in the spring from Chicago or elsewhere, at the customary high level of the spring market. Do we really prefer to sell cheap and buy dear? Whether in the case of lambs in the East or of feeders in the West, such a policy will represent a losing business for our farmers. Until we are able to regulate our marketings by a closer study of market movements and market prices, we shall make little progress or profit in the development of our live stock trade.

### Going One Better

An American having told an Englishman that he shot on one particular occasion nine hundred and ninety-nine snipe, his interlocutor asked him why he didn't make it a thousand at once.

"No," said he, "it's not likely I'm going to tell a lie for one snipe."

Whereupon the Englishman, determined not to be outdone, began to tell a story of a man who swam from Liverpool to Boston.

"Did you see him yourself?" asked the Yankee suddenly.

"Yes, yes, of course I did; I was coming across and our vessel passed him a mile out of Boston harbor."

"Well, I'm glad you saw him, stranger, 'cos her a witness that I did it. I was that swimmer!" — Snap Shots.

## The Swinging Pendulum

Voting for the Good of the Party Regardless of the Character of the Candidate

Human thought and effort, crystallized into morals, swing back and forth like a pendulum. Conditions get so bad that there is a general revolt and laws are enacted to put down the evil. Then straightway the people go to sleep, feeling secure in their new laws, and it is then the human rats come out from the darkness and begin to do their damage.

These human rats get bolder and bolder, and the sleeping public conscience gets used to their presence, and until some dreadful thing happens, the good in men is not aroused to chase the rats under cover.

So the pendulum of public morals swings to and fro, from the bad to the extreme good, each time swinging a little stronger to the good side, and the sum total of human advancement is exceedingly slow. The preachers preach, and the women pray, and the erring men go on their way, professing to love the high and noble, but voting in secret to perpetuate the shady side of life.

If it were not so tragic it would be amusing, the flimsy excuses men make for not voting for the men who would put evil on the run. On Sunday they swear allegiance to the cause of righteousness, and on Monday they wink a knowing eye, and on Tuesday they "vote 'er straight" for the good of the party, regardless of the character of the men they may be compelled to endorse. — Successful Farming.

## Hunger is German King

Grave State of Unrest and Attacks By Socialists for War Suffering

A special from London says that light on Germany's peace proposal is given in a violent Socialistic pamphlet taken from a German prisoner by a Canadian. It reveals a grave state of unrest in a large section of Germany's civil population, naming various big cities such as Hamburg, Osnabruck, etc.

Headed by the single word "Hunger" in black gothic type, the pamphlet fiercely accuses German rulers of senselessly plunging the nation into the war. It derides von Bethmann-Hollweg's explanation that Britain is the cause of the famine, and declares the scarcity of food is an inevitable result of the insane idea of war on Britain, France and Russia.

The pamphlet points out that neutrals are now short of food, and even reduced in places to eating turnips themselves, thus lessening exports. In Germany and Austria the situation is hopeless and Turkey is scarcely able to feed its own armies. It declares the German aristocracy, the wealthy and the food dealers, do not feel the famine which is slowly starving the masses, and says that the military and political leaders have been deluding the people with lies about victories. All their assurances about getting food from conquered territories are lies. German levies quickly exhausted this food, and now the people are starving in Serbia and Poland.

The indictment admits that Germany is able to continue the war for a while, but points that the result will be, in addition to the slaughter of the battlefield, hosts of women and children, dead and starving.

Now is the time for action to stop the war, concludes the address, appealing to all German Socialists to this end.

## Too Many Breeds

Limiting the Breeds and Varieties to Suit the Locality

Rural New Yorker. — At many of the country fairs you will find prizes offered for too many breeds of live stock, or too many varieties of fruit. The real business of the county will be done in three or four breeds or half a dozen varieties. These are the kinds best adapted to the soil and climate, and work should be concentrated upon them. There is little sense in offering a lot of money for breeds and varieties not suited to the locality. That will only call in a lot of "ringers" who walk away with prize money which ought to be kept inside the county. Far better offer it in prizes which will interest the smaller breeders or the men with good grade stock. When it is evident that a county is particularly well suited to producing the Jersey cow and the Baldwin apple, spend the money so as to bring out the best Jersey and the best Baldwin rather than a lot of novelties and toys!

## Irish Wit Triumphant

An Irish waiter named Kenny was noted for his wit and ready answers. A party of gentlemen who were staying at the hotel heard of Kenny's wit and one of them made a bet that he would say something that Kenny couldn't answer at once.

A bottle of champagne was ordered, and the one who had made the bet took hold of the bottle and commenced to open it. The cork came out with a bang and flew into Kenny's mouth.

"Ah," he said, "that is not the way to Cork!"

Kenny took the cork out of his mouth and replied: "No; but it's the way to Kill-Kenny." — Baltimore Sun.

## Gallons of Honey In Closed Up Fireplace

New Yorker Finds Four Years' Work of Bees Too Heavy to Move

A. P. Boehm, vice-president of B. Altman & Co., New York, closed up a big open fireplace at his residence, 221 Midland avenue, Montclair, N.J., four years ago for two reasons. He did not care to use the fireplace, for one thing, and bees in the chimney frequently went down into his dining-room.

Recently Mr. Boehm decided to use the open fireplace, but found it impossible to lift the sheet of iron he had placed over the outlet to keep out the bees. Believing some bricks from the chimney had fallen down, he set a man to work making the clearance. Operations from the roof stirred up a fuss among the bees, which still inhabited the chimney.

The workman decided to chloroform the bees, and placing a saturated rag upon the end of a long pole went about the task. When the stick was pulled up again, however, the rag was dripping with honey, the weight of which had made impossible the easy removal of the sheet iron.

The next thing was the boring of a hole in the iron to allow the honey to run out, a big tin pail being used to catch it. That quickly filled up and another pail was procured. This vessel also filled up and some kitchen pans and kettles were used. There was no diminution in the flow and a wash boiler was next used to catch the honey. This also was filled. Before the honey had all run out a dozen vessels, large and small, were sitting around the room, all filled with delicious honey.

## The Supply of "Jobs"

Increase of Situations Not So Important as That of the Supply of Products

"In a recent number of this publication the statement was made that shorter train runs on the railways would necessarily increase the number of men required in the transportation service, and compel a corresponding withdrawal of men from the productive industries. The idea that anybody should be disturbed over this effect strikes the editor of a newspaper in one of the leading cities of the middle west as most amusing. Commenting upon it, he says:

"But it sure does take a New York bank to father the proposition that the creation of more jobs means national calamity."

The fact that this paragraph should appear as editorial comment in a newspaper of large circulation indicates how widespread is the view that the number of jobs is more important than the volume of product. The writer seemingly would not understand how there could be any advantage in accomplishing a given amount of work with six men if 12 men could be employed upon it. Nowhere, in his opinion, outside of a New York bank, could anybody be found who would deliberately sacrifice six jobs in this manner. Presumably he has seen no advantage to the public in the vast expenditures that have been made to improve the road beds and increase the motive and carrying power of trains. Indeed, it may be wondered whether he sees any advantage in having railways at all, for it would require a great many more men to transport the freight of the country in wheelbarrows. What a glorious country for "jobs" China must be, where they have practically no labor-saving machinery.

This idea that jobs are of more importance than product, and that the chief problem of society is to provide everybody with a job, instead of to increase the supply of food, clothing and other desirable things, would be ridiculous if it was not so prevalent and so serious an obstacle to industrial progress.

There is a scarcity today of wheat, corn, potatoes, meats, cotton and wool. They are all bringing almost fabulous prices, but the prices cannot increase the supply, except as they may check the movement of young men away from the farms into railroading and other occupations. Wages in the cities can never advance fast enough to keep pace with the cost of living, if the movement from farm to city continues. There is a shortage of labor on the farms. It is made up in part by the use of labor-saving machinery, and what a depressing loss of jobs there was when the self-binder entered the grain fields!

In the last analysis what is wanted is not more jobs, but more things; more grain, more meat, more potatoes, more materials for clothing, more materials for houses, larger and better houses, more comforts in the houses, etc., etc., and there is no hope of supplying these wants except by more efficient industry. Instead of making each job occupy as many workers as possible, we want each man's work to be as productive as possible. If this idea, of the public interest in the multiplication of jobs, would be made dominant, industry would be revolutionized. The high cost of living would come tumbling down, and the problem how we can keep our factories running after the war would be solved.

She (argumentatively): Can you see one good reason for the short-skirt fad?

He (enthusiastically): I can see two of them.

## Mixed Farming Argument

A Horse or Cow on Each Two Acres of Ploughed Land

A writer in The Farmer of St. Paul, Minnesota, tells of a section of country where, in his opinion, a cow should be kept for every two acres under the plow, or one head of live stock (cattle and horses) should be kept for every acre under the plow. The farms were small—from 20 to 30 acres in cultivation, and the soil was very sandy. There were very few cows in sight and the farms showed the results; poor crops, small and unpainted buildings, and a general lack of prosperity prevailing. Some of the fields were without crops, having been allowed to go back. Poor soil, many will say, but the real reason is poor farming.

Some of the most productive and profitable farms have sandy soil. Clover once in every three years and manure every third year will make a sandy soil a most productive one. A good farmer need have no fear of a sandy soil, unless it is underlaid with gravel and this close to the surface. A farm with a sandy soil should have most of its products sold in a finished form—butterfat, meat, eggs and potatoes. The hay and grain should be fed on the farm and the fertility returned to the soil in manure. A ton of grain sold direct from the farm takes from six to eight dollars' worth of fertility from the farm. A ton of butterfat takes less than 50 cents' worth of fertility from the farm when the manure is properly handled. The poorer a soil the greater number of cows should be kept. An unproductive soil is not necessarily a sandy soil. There is much run-outland in the state that was at one time the most productive clay loam soil, but was exhausted through continuous grain growing.

## Money in Sheep

Good Returns Shown at Demonstration Farm at Vermilion

Men who are making money out of sheep on Alberta farms cannot understand why there are so few farmers who can be persuaded that sheep deserve to have a place with cattle and hogs. It is significant that the majority of pure-bred cattle breeders have realized the value of sheep in diversified farming, and each has a large or small flock in conjunction with the cattle.

As an instance of what profits are sometimes realized on sheep, the case of the demonstration farm at Vermilion may be cited. Several fine Oxford ewes are kept on the farm, and one of the ewes last spring gave birth to three lambs. Later in the season two of these lambs were disposed of at \$20 each, while the third is a very fine animal and still with the flock. In addition to the profits through the sale of her offspring, the ewe produced a fleece of wool which brought between \$3 and \$4. While this is an exceptional case, it is evident that even under average conditions the sheep can be regarded as a money maker.

## Use Waste Heat To Run Factories

Engineering Finds Ways of Utilizing Energy That Goes Up Chimneys

Science and engineering are advancing so rapidly and so sanely that it is fast becoming unethical to waste anything whatsoever. Having determined the best way of performing the fundamental operations of an industry, it is next in order to attend strictly to the details and to glean from by-products and waste materials whatever of good may be left in them. For years we have been wasting heat evolved in some of our industries when it is possible to utilize it to advantage and obtain from it a return which is mostly pure "velvet."

Recently Arthur D. Pratt told the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at the annual meeting how waste heat from copper refining furnaces open hearth furnaces, beehive coke ovens, cement kilns and other sources is successfully utilized for making steam to run engines and generate electricity. The heat which formerly poured out of the stacks of the plants of such industries, and does so still in some cases, is being successfully used by modern methods in up-to-date plants. Boilers of special design are erected in the plants in question and the heat is passed to these boilers before it is permitted to escape up the stack. Much of the power necessary to operate the plant can be obtained from the "steam generated by this waste heat, and the immediate saving to the company will be appreciated by succeeding generations, who will find it necessary to use the coal supplies we are too often wasting carelessly.

Mr. Pratt estimates that the value of the saving due to the installation of waste heat boilers in the steel industry alone amounts to about two million dollars a year. His figures for one cement plant show that the power generated by the waste heat is worth \$34,000 a year.

The latest story of the "Bang went sexence" series: There were two Hielan'men, an' they were at the front. An' yin o' them catch a hen an' the iher yin was jist goin' to throw its neck.

"No! the noo," says the first yin; "let her be till the morn's mornin'! She might lay an egg." — Pickings.

## The Status of Women In Saskatchewan

There Is One Place, Anyway, Where the Rights of Women Are Recognized

Here are some privileges possessed by women in the province of Saskatchewan—submitted without reference to the political principles involved:

Every person, male or female (with a few exceptions), of the age of 21, and a British subject either by birth or naturalization, who has resided in the province for twelve months and in the electoral division for three months, is, after registration, entitled to vote at the election of members to the provincial legislature. The exceptions consist of criminals, lunatics and customarily debarréd classes.

Every person qualified as above, male or female, not particularly disqualified by the Legislative Assembly Act, is also entitled to run as a candidate for election to the provincial legislature.

Every person, male or female, of the age of twenty-one years (eighteen in rural municipalities), who is the owner or occupant of assessable property, is entitled, with certain exceptions as to residence, to vote in municipal elections. In rural municipalities and villages no particular valuation is required for the property; in towns and cities, a valuation of \$200, or householders' tenancy is required.

No husband is allowed to transfer, mortgage or sell his "homestead" without his wife's consent, the wife's signature being necessary on all documents affecting the title, with a declaration that she has signed with full understanding and of her own free will. The "homestead" may mean farm homes or city homes.

A widow must obtain at least one-third of her husband's estate.

In isolated country districts, financial assistance to the extent of \$25 in maternity cases to persons who, without such aid would be unable to engage medical assistance, is made by the Government.

## Canadians Will Have To Supply Shells Needed

Contracts in States Are Not Going to Be Renewed

English shell contracts in the United States virtually all run out within six months, after the first of the year, and will not be renewed, it was announced by J. W. Flavell, chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board of Canada. This would increase Canada's responsibilities in the future and Canadian munition manufacturers will be expected to fulfil their contracts for 1917, he said.

Mr. Flavell has been abroad consulting with the Minister of Munitions and his assistants, and this announcement was accepted as the message of Great Britain to the Dominion.

"Of course Britain will still continue to purchase copper, brass, steel and other raw material from the States," he said, "but she will not purchase any more of the finished shells. The minister considers that two years' probation is sufficient and will expect Canada to fulfill the promise she made for munitions in 1917. In fact, it would be a grave blunder if the contracts were not fulfilled. Canada is still behind with her deliveries."

He added that few people realized what a tremendous factor the Dominion has become in munitions production; of the magnitude of the task before it.

## The Vogue of the Bible

About Eighteen Million Copies Are Put Into Circulation Annually

Bible! Thirty Bible societies throughout the world put into circulation annually about 18,000,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures. When to this is added 10,000,000 more, the output of private publishing houses, it is readily seen that the Bible is entitled to be called the world's "best seller." It pays to advertise, however, even the sacred Scriptures, so the New York Bible society urged the second Sunday in Advent as Universal Bible Sunday. Every Sunday of the year, in Sunday school and church service, the Bible is held before the people as the way of life, but by a special observance in all churches throughout the world the place of the Bible is developing character, and its moulding influence in Christian civilization might be effectively emphasized. Christian nations have not yet attained the Biblical standard of conduct, but wherever the Bible goes throughout the world there civilization begins to look up and to be inspired with new ideals.—Leslie's.

## Co-operation in Norway

There are 1,187 societies of a co-operative character in Norway, out of these being in connection with the dairy industry alone. These societies do a business of well over \$20,000,000 a year, an excellent showing in view of the fact that the population of Norway is only two and a half millions.

"William, you weren't listening to what I said."

"Er—what makes you think that, darling?"

"I asked you if you could let me have five pounds, and you smiled and said: 'Yes, dearest!'"



# CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

## The Squire's Sweetheart

BY KATHARINE TYNAN

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED  
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

"I hear that all the young girls are in love with you, Mr. Mervick, and that you're downright cruel to them. I watched you at the Hunt Ball. You were sitting by old Lady Dunstable, and you were staring with your heart in your deceitful eyes at a pretty thing sitting by her chaperon, and making her feel dreadfully shy."

The Squire blushed.

"My dear Mrs. Ellison—"

"Oh, I know you didn't see her. You were perfectly engrossed with that lovely old Lady Dunstable. I agree with you that she's worth a whole bunch of huds. She's just immortal. Still, you shouldn't do it. It's downright wicked of you, Mrs. De Montmorency. Tell me that you've been doing it any time these twenty years. And sometimes the poor little things think you are really interested in them and there's trouble, when that young man with intentions comes along."

The Squire blushed a deeper color and looked as though caught in the commission of a crime.

"My dear lady," he said, "it is only Mrs. De Montmorency's jest. I should be miserable if I thought there was any truth in what you are saying. I assure you that if I thought any girl had honored me with her regard I must have returned it in full measure. I am, unfortunately, rather short-sighted. I hope I was not, did not seem to be, looking at any lady rudely."

"Not at all, my dear man. You were only fluttering the heart of a poor little wallflower, making her feel what it would be like to be a rose. If you would prevent such misunderstandings you should get married."

Someone had carried off Hilary just as the Squire was telling Mrs. Ellison very gently and gravely that the romance of his life was over; his heart buried in Mary Champney's grave. Hilary had mentally anaesthetized Mrs. Ellison's sprightliness and had said to himself, as he had often said before, that the Squire was too fine and good for the impertinence of a Mrs. Ellison.

On another occasion Hilary had almost forgotten his good manners on overhearing a lady speak of him as his cousin's heir. It was the same Mrs. De Montmorency whom Mrs. Ellison had quoted.

"I beg your pardon, Mrs. De Montmorency," the boy had said, a dark frown on his young brow which mightily became his wholesome fairness. "I beg your pardon, I could not help overhearing you. I am not my cousin's heir. He is just as likely to be mine. Not that I'd have anything to leave him. He has done everything for me. I hope I'll see him with a houseful of kids yet. He jolly well deserves any happiness that can come to him."

Hilary was quite willing that the Squire should be admired by the girls. He said as much to Margaret South, a brilliant-looking, black-haired, pink and white girl who treated Hilary as another boy, and laughed at his love-making, for Hilary fell easily in and out of love and could not be persuaded that each succeeding flame would follow its predecessors and go out in a sudden wind.

"I hope someone will decline on me one day," he said, putting all the sentiment he was capable of into his deep-set roguish eyes. "They're all in love with the Squire. To be sure, they don't seem much the worse of it afterwards. The women are all fond of the Squire who were once in love with him. A man could not have a finer tribute."

"I heard Miss Page praise him the other day," said Margaret South, "and the tears almost stood in her eyes as she talked. Miss Page is plain and elderly, and a bore to every other man."

"I do like you—you are so understanding," said Hilary. Strangeways ardently, so ardently as to provoke that genuine look of derision on Miss South's face which was the most effectual quench to anything like love-making on Hilary's part.

The day after the accident the Squire walked over to the cottage hospital, going down Breakback Hill on his way and averting his eyes from the newly sanded-over Hollow where the red still oozed through the fresh sand and the debris of the charabanc lay piled up against the hedges. At the top of the ascent on the other side he came upon William

Sprout, who had held him the lantern last night, sitting on his heap of stones and hammering away at them with an occasional interval for reflection. He lifted his bleared old eyes as the Squire passed.

"My!" he said, "they did better last night as they went down Hill. Squeezes like as if I couldn't get their collar out of my head. I can hear it through the hammer-blows of the stones, so I can, on the scumple and scumple in at the bottom."

"You should wear your goggles, Sprout," the Squire said. "One of these days you'll be getting a chip into your eye and it will blind you."

"I couldn't see to amuse if I was to put on them specs. My granddarter she says as how I've got the stone into my art. She don't say it when I'm listenin'—not because of the pension—but I know, she says it all the same as if I'd heard. Pay-males, especially the young of the sex, will let their tongues wag."

The Squire passed on, leaving the old man talking. That is to say, he went on while old Sprout paused for breath; it was not in him to shake off even old Sprout less than polio.

He walked on to the little cottage hospital, standing away behind its shrubbed beds and wooden paling. The afternoon was closing in and the sun had dropped redly behind the woods of Belleisle. All the diamond panes of the little hospital, built in the new manner of a quaint prettiness, had caught the light of the dying sun and had set up each its separate little fire.

There were a number of the injured people lying at the cottage hospital—not so many as those, less or more fortunate, who lay in a long row of quietness in Farmer Brown's barn, awaiting identification.

The afternoon was very cold, and the diamond-paned lattices were all open, letting loose a sickly suggestive smell of antiseptics and anaesthetics into the clean outer air. While he waited at the door, having rung very gently, something rubbed itself softly against his legs—a kitten, a blue Persian with a charmingly innocent round face. The Squire took her up. She sprang to his shoulder and was purring against his ear when the door opened.

He asked the nurse who opened the door, for the victims of the accident generally, going on to ask particularly about the patient in the paying ward. He wanted to see the matron in order to explain. He did not quite know how to explain truthfully. Was he to tell the sensible, matter-of-fact matron that something in him had thrilled responsive to the fear in the woman's eyes; that he had hastily thought of the paying ward for her, so that she should be safer from a possible meeting with the person, whoever it was, she dreaded to meet?

The nurse thought he could not see the matron just yet. She was attending to the dressing of wounds. But, if the gentleman liked to see No. 52, in the paying ward—he had not yet discovered her name—the nurse thought there could be no objection. Plainly she looked on the Squire, who was unknown to her personally as a friend of the injured woman.

He stepped into the little hall, the kitten still on his shoulder.

"I found your kitten outside," he said.

"Oh, that," the nurse responded a little crossly, with a disparaging look at the kitten. "That isn't my cat, nor anyone else's here, for the matter of that. It belonged to a child who died here—made its way in and we found it lying beside the child in its coffin. Since then it has made friends with nobody—a nasty little wild thing. I don't know how it lives."

"It is very gentle with me," said the Squire, lifting the kitten from his shoulder and putting it in the bend of his arm. He had a queer pleasure in the thought that the kitten, wild with everyone else, was friendly with him. Poor little wail! If no one else wanted it he would take it. He was going back to Silverthorne tomorrow. He supposed it could be carried in a basket.

He followed the nurse to the little bare room, uncertain, with no drapery about it to harbor germs or microbes.

"The doctors can find no injury beyond the broken arm and the wounds in the face," she said on the threshold of the room, dropping her voice to a whisper. "Of course, there may be erysipelas, or even worse—some of the cuts go deep, and the tend of the roads was in them; but we will hope not."

The face that looked up at the Squire from the pillows of the little bed was covered with lint and bandages, except for the eyes and the strip of forehead that showed under the hair, crisp hair of a golden brown flecked with grey, that rippled prettily away from the brow and temples.

As he stood looking down at the woman, he said to himself that the face which had all but been cut to pieces had been a good face, an honest face. He imagined it from the strip of forehead, white and lightly freckled, like a boy's forehead above the line of sunburn; and the eyes had an honest, direct gaze.

"Poor soul! Poor girl!" he said. He was always tender-hearted, where women were concerned. "She will never be the same again."

"I don't know how to thank you, sir," said the woman, looking up at him. "I don't know why I should be here like a lady; but the peace and rest are lovely, and it is good to be alone."

"Peace and rest! Her voice was hoarse and strained, and pale looked from the eyes like a fever."

(To Be Continued.)

## "The Homesteader"

A Fascinating Story of Western Canada Life

In Robt. J. C. Stead's latest book, "The Homesteader," is presented a story of merit that will take a high place amongst any of the recent books to command special notice. Were the author entirely unknown, the story would command most friendly recognition through the fidelity of the portrayal of scenes and characters, as well as the compelling interest of the narrative. But Mr. Stead, in his previous literary contributions, both in poetry and prose, has earned a secure position amongst the present-day writers of note. And we of the West may have a special cause



R. J. C. STEAD

of satisfaction in the fact that here is a writer who is not only a Canadian, but one who belongs to this newest part of the Dominion in which we take such a pardonable pride. No one without the most intimate and a life-long knowledge of local conditions could present to us so vividly that almost indelible something which is the spirit of the West.

And of the narrative itself, which as the title suggests is a story of rural life, we are given a glimpse of the struggles of pioneer days, and the experiences always associated with the settler in a new country. As the history of the principals of the story develops, there is unfolded with a breadth of insight by the author the manner in which the early ideals of the homesteader have become subverted to the God of Mammon. The financial success, which is the reward of his industry has the effect of hardening the better side of his nature, and craving to his unswerving purpose of obtaining increased wealth, circumstances arise which are attended with disastrous consequences. How a realization of his false position is brought home to the homesteader, and how the stern lesson reflects a reconstruction of his views, is cleverly set forth by the author. The story is most entertainingly presented, and the exciting incidents which lead up to the dramatic climax will rivet the attention of the most unimaginative reader until the happy and satisfactory conclusion is reached.

## Garrick Died on His Bed

A gift of historical interest and importance has recently been received at the Victoria and Albert museum. David Garrick's bed has been presented to the museum by H. E. Frey, a direct descendant of David Garrick's brother, George.

The bedstead was made about 1775 for Garrick's villa at Hampton, where it remained after Garrick's death and during Mrs. Garrick's lifetime, and subsequently until the sale of the villa in 1863.

The bedstead consists of a wooden canopy with columns decorated with ornaments characteristic of the period, the original green and yellow paint being well preserved.

The hangings of cotton, painted in colors with designs of "The Tree of Life" were made in a factory of the East India company at Mesulipatnam, Madras, and were presented to Garrick by merchants of Calcutta.—London Times.

Having something for a rainy day is all right, unless it is the rheumatism.

## Boy Scout Notes

The Boy Scouts and the Religious Aims Underlying the Whole Program

It has been said and is still believed by some that there is no religion back of the Boy Scouts Movement. True it is that the association does not ally itself with any particular faith or denomination, but it has, and has had since its inception, a very clear and definite religious aim underlying its whole program.

A Scout promises to do his duty to God at the very outset, and Sir Robert Baden-Powell in his "Scouting for Boys," says: "The study of God's work is a fit subject for Sunday instruction. Scoutmasters must have a full appreciation of the religious and moral aim underlying the practical instruction all through the scheme of Scouting." The religious policy of the movement states: "It is expected that every Scout shall belong to some religious denomination and attend its services."

Many successful troops of Boy Scouts are connected with churches and religious institutions. Surely, then, the Boy Scouts' Association is a religious organization with a program broad enough to embrace all denominations of the Christian faith.

Charles Steble, in his "Boys of the Streets and How to Win Them," says: "Sometimes we are so much concerned about there being enough religion in our plans for the boy that we forget to leave enough boy in the plans."

The rigors of the frozen north have no terrors for Boy Scouts. As far north as Dawson City, Yukon territory, the Scout is almost as familiar a figure as he is in the East and in the West. Adorned in the regulation Scout uniform, with his broad rimmed hat, his short khaki shirt, etc., he goes about the streets of Dawson City wearing the same broad smile, doing the same kind acts, "doing his duty to God and King," just as his fellow Scouts are doing in the cities, towns and villages of the East, the West and the South. His daily program is the same as that of Scouts throughout the Dominion. In Dawson City there is a well-trained troop of twenty-five boys and a Scoutmaster. Considering the locality and the fact that Dawson City only boasts a population of about eight thousand people, the strength of the troop is no mean feat. In a recent letter the honorary secretary writes as follows:

"You will, I feel sure, be interested in knowing that our troop here is in a flourishing condition. It consists of twenty-five members, all keen on their work. They have passed their tenderfoot tests, and will soon be able to pass as second class Scouts. They are fully uniformed in the regulation Scout uniform. We have had two summer camps and are now preparing for our third spell under canvas."

Recently we heard rumors from the west to the effect that the war was making great inroads into the supply of Scoutmasters. Now the cry is taken up in the West. The Commissioner for Alberta, Mr. Justice W. L. Walsh, writing to the Honorary Dominion Secretary, says:

"We are doing what we can to further the movement in this province, but the war has made such demands upon the young men available for the position of Scoutmaster that we are finding it very difficult to keep the troops alive in the smaller places. The secretary placed before us yesterday a list of nearly a dozen villages in which there are good troops, but positively not a man in the place to take charge of them. A considerable number of new troops have been formed, however, throughout the province, and considering everything we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the progress which we are making."

In some parts of Canada there are so few Scoutmasters that three and four troops are being run by the one Scoutmaster. This applies pretty much to every part of the Dominion.

## An Unhappy Interference

A student assistant, engaged in reading the shelves at the public library, was accosted by a kindly dressed, middle-aged lady who said that she had finished reading the last of Laura Jean Libby's writings and that she should like something just as good.

The young assistant, unable for the moment to think of Laura Jean Libby's equal, hastily scanned the shelf on which she was working and, choosing a book, offered it to her applicant, saying: "Perhaps you would like this, 'A Kentucky Cardinal'."

"No," was the reply, "I don't care for theological works."

"But," replied the kindly assistant, with needless enthusiasm, "this cardinal was a bird."

"That would not recommend him to me," said the woman, as she moved away in search of a librarian who should be a better judge of character as well as of Laura Jean Libby's peers.—Harper's Magazine.

"What did the doctor say?" "He felt Jones' pulse and said there was no hope."

## Providing for the Troops

Five Hot Meals Served Daily to the British in Front Ranks

The problems of transport have been solved satisfactorily, and now attention is being largely devoted to ameliorating the iron hard condition of the British troops in the winter fields and trenches. Heavy sheepskin and leather coats and jackets have been issued to the men, and warm dry rest billets provided for those in the support reserve positions. Best of all, however, Tommy in the front line gets five hot meals daily. There is breakfast at 7, dinner at 12, tea at 3, and soup or stew at 9 and again at 2 o'clock in the morning.

From reports received from German prisoners and observations made during raids the British have discovered that conditions on the German front are very different. Along most of the new lines formed by the battle of the Somme the German front trenches are merely a broken stretch of linked-up shell holes, with no deep dugouts and only a few improvised hiding holes, where two or three men can take cover from the shrapnel.

British reports from the Somme section say the German communication trenches are impassable from mud and the shelling of the British guns, so that all the carrying of supplies and the bringing up of reliefs have to take place over the open, without cover of any kind. That is why the British guns continue to hurl shells back of the German lines in the fog and rain. Often the shells of bombs from the British side throw up fountains of water high in the air from the German trenches. There are no floor boards or other trench comforts available for the Germans owing to the unceasing fire of the British artillery.

Thus far this winter German prisoners say their troops in the west have not been supplied with any sheepskin, leather or fur coats. They have received only woollen vests, body bands and mittens. Normally, prisoners say, they are supposed to be in the trenches not more than from 14 to 18 days, but some divisions lately have remained there 40 days and over without relief. The rations consist almost wholly of tinned meat, sausage, herring, sardines, rice, rye bread, coffee and mineral waters. Recently a daily ration of brandy has been issued to the men in the front line. For rest the men often are crowded into damp cellars.

## Extensive Highway System

Ambitious Programme Outlined By Union of Manitoba Municipalities

An ambitious proposal for a provincial highway system under government control was placed before Hon. T. H. Johnson, minister of public works, by a delegation from the executive of the Union of Manitoba Municipalities. Members of the Good Roads board were present.

The proposal is to have a system 2,000 miles in extent which will include all the main highways in the province. Some of the main roads which will be included in the system if the proposal is carried out are: Winnipeg to Virden via Portage la Prairie, Carberry and Brandon; Minnedosa to Souris via Rapid City and Brandon; Carberry to Dauphin via Neepawa; a main highway from the southwestern portion of the province to Winnipeg with shorter feeding roads into populous areas, and a highway connecting with the Jefferson highway.

It is proposed that the roads be built at an approximate cost of \$4,000 per mile, which would make a total cost of \$8,000,000. It is further proposed that the system be completed in ten years. The annual cost of maintenance of the roads after completion is estimated at \$125 per mile.

## The Greatest Fortune

If there be one man before me who honestly and contentedly believes that, on the whole, he is doing that work to which his powers are best adapted, I wish to congratulate him. My friend, I care not whether you are from the office or the ship, I care not whether you preach the everlasting gospel from the pulpit or swing the hammer upon the blacksmith's anvil; I care not whether you have seen the inside of a college or the outside—whether your work be that of the head or that of the hand—whether the world count you noble or ignoble; if you have found your place you are a happy man. Let no ambition ever tempt you away from it, by so much as a questioning thought.—J. G. Holland.

## Alaska Exports Copper

Alaska formerly had enormous exports of gold and salmon. These are still important, but to them she has added copper. The value of that staple in the figures for the last fiscal year was \$26,000,000. The total sales of articles by Alaska to the United States amounted to \$50,000,000 during the year, or an amount nearly seven times greater than the United States paid for the country.







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## AROUND THE TOWN

The eleventh annual Convention of the Temperance and Moral Reform League will be held at Edmonton, February 14th and 15th. Reduced rates have been secured from the railroads and all those attending are notified to purchase one way first-class ticket and also secure from the railway agent a Standard Certificate.

A Scotch Concert and lunch will be held at the Rugby School-house on Friday evening February 9th. The proceeds will be donated to the Red Cross.

We have received word that Mr. W. H. Hayes, a former livery man in town, and now living near Halkirk, Alta., has four sons enlisted in the Overseas Battalion doing service for their country. J. C. Hayes having been at the front and received a wound has been in a hospital in England for 3 months. R. S. Hayes, at the front for 3 months; J. W. Hayes now in England, and another (the youngest of the four) J. H. Hayes who has just recently enlisted at Edmonton.

These extremely cold dips every once in a while reminds us that life is one blamed thing after another. After having such fine weather during the last week the thermometer took a tumble like a chicken hawk after a hen and did not stop till it reached about 35 degrees below on Saturday and Sunday.

A musical recital by the pupils of Miss Freeda Sweet, R.C.M., will be held in the School building on Friday night next, February 2nd, at 8.30 p. m. Any person who wishes may attend this recital and no doubt the fine programme to be rendered will be worth hearing.

Mr. Alex Hendry has rented his farm to J. B. Worthington and will hold a sale early in March. Mr. Hendry leaves for Vancouver in the near future.

## Western Mutual Makes New Deal

Parker R. Reed, Man. Director of the Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co. is completing arrangements to take over the Farmers Union Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Empress, Alta. This will make the Western Mutual one of the largest fire insurance companies in western

Canada. The Western Mutual now have over \$4,300,000 insurance in force and with the amalgamation of these two companies the business will be increased so that the standing of the Western Mutual will be as above stated.

## A Reception

A very enjoyable time was had at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sanderman last Wednesday evening, the occasion being a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Sanderman, Sr., in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Sanderman, the bride and groom.

Dancing and cards were indulged in and everyone had an enjoyable time.

Music was supplied by the Weber orchestra, Miss Sexsmith officiating at the piano during lunch.

Lunch was served at one o'clock and everyone did justice to it.

Dancing continued till four when those present bid their host and hostess adieu, wishing them a long and happy married life.

The bride and groom were the recipients of a great many useful and pretty gifts including china, silver and linen etc.

You need not send away for that printing, the Pioneer office is well equipped for the work.

## U. F. A. NOTICE

A meeting of the above society will be held in J. V. Berscht's old store on Monday evening, February 5th, at 8 o'clock. A report of the delegate to the convention will be heard, and a discussion of the farmers political platform.

P. P. Dick, Pres.  
C. F. Rennie, Sec.

## Auction Sale

MRS. J. J. MJOLSNES

Under instructions from Mrs. J. J. Mjolsness, I will sell by Public Auction on Bergen P. O., 21 miles west and 3 miles north of Didsbury, on

Friday, February 9th, 1916

the following, consisting of:

HORSES—2 mares, rising 4 yrs., well broken; 1 mare, rising 3 yrs., well broken; 2 horses, mare and gelding, rising 2 yrs.; 2 spring colts.

20 HEAD COWS—3 A1 dairy cows, fresh; 3 calves, 3 weeks old; 2 cows, fresh, calf at foot; 2 A1 cows, to freshen about time of sale; balance 13 head to freshen about April 1st; 4 steers, rising 2 yrs.; 3 heifers, rising 2 yrs.; grade Shorthorn bull, 3 yrs.; 14 yearling steers and heifers.

A quantity of Household Goods and Farm Machinery will also be sold; a few thousand feet of lumber.

Sale to start at 1 p. m. sharp  
Lunch at noon

TERMS—All sums of \$20 and under cash; over that amount a credit of 10 months will be given on approved joint bankable notes, bearing interest at 8 per cent. 5 per cent off for cash on all credit amounts.

G. B. SEXSMITH, Auctioneer  
W. G. Liesemer, Clerk

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THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
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